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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography, developed by graduate students, examines the professional journal literature on Native Americans. The literature is largely descriptive, and focuses on the helping relationship. Much of the material comes from the following academic areas: psychology, ethnology, sociology, social work, education and anthropology. (Author/CKJ)

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COUNSELING THE NATIVE AMERICAN CLIENT: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JOURNAL LITERATURE, 1964-74

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This annotated bibliography represents the efforts of a group of graduate students at California State University, Long Beach, in the school year 1974-75. Our purpose was:

1. To examine all of the journal literature concerning counseling the Native American client for the period 1964 to 1974.

2. Compile, in one document, readily accessible information regarding counseling the above client.

Anyone who has reviewed some of the literature concerning ethnic minorities will appreciate the enormity of this task.

It was determined at the outset, that an attempt to review and compile all of the available literature would be far beyond our resources and time availability. One simply could not examine and read everything in a year and also maintain currency. Thus, it was decided to examine only the literature found in professional journals.

From this scope, it was then decided to examine and compile the journal literature within the following framework:

1. The emphasis of the compilation would focus on four American ethnic minorities - Black, Asian, Mexican, and Native Americans.

2. International cross cultural studies would be included if it appeared to have some bearing on the above groups.

3. All the journal literature was examined from the perspective of applicability to counselors and other workers in psychology.

4. Much of the literature was found in the areas of psychology, ethnology, sociology, social work, education, and anthropology.

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5. After an initial examination of the abstracts and indices of various disciplines, it was determined that 1964 constituted a growth-turning point for much of the present day literature. This was arbitrary but served to assist our efforts by locating a suitable time period.

6. Upon examining the compiled literature, it was noted that much of the information consisted of unsubstantiated opinion or observations. In cases where this information appeared to have little applicability to education and specifically counseling, the information was set aside.

Many articles contained in this bibliography are more descriptive than empirical. It was our opinion that many areas in the field of counseling minority clients do not lend themselves to easy resolution or even definition. As it is, the bibliography may be useful to those persons interested in pursuing definitive studies in particular areas that have hitherto been difficult to investigate or resolve. In this light, the bibliography might serve as a guidepost for further future studies as well as presenting a readily available purview of journal literature for a recent ten year period.

AUTHOR(S): Allen, James R.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Indian Adolescent: Psychosocial Tasks of the Plains Indian of Western Oklahoma"

SOURCE: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry

VOL. 43(3) DATE 1973 (April)

PAGES 368-375 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: To recognize the lack of identity of the American Indian adolescent. There is no set definition of an Indian. Models for young Indian adolescents are stereotypes - Tonto, Jim Thorpe, or a drunk. The white culture does not accept him or if he assimilates he might be rejected by his own culture.

CONCLUSIONS: The adolescent Indian is caught in an eternal sense of mourning the repeating conflict in fusing the white and Indian environments into his own personal environment. This inner conflict along societal views of Indians and the assumptions made by an unsympathetic educational system make for an unending complex American Indian adolescent problem.

AUTHOR(S): Archibald, Robert Donald.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cross-Cultural Communication: An Interpersonal Perspective"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts

VOL. 32(6-A) DATE 1971 (December)

PAGES 3082-3083

PURPOSE: The major idea of this report was to find characteristics of an effective cross-cultural teacher.

SAMPLE: 37 teachers, and 953 students were sampled from two high schools. 127 students were minorities of black, Mexican American, Asian, and American Indian background.

METHOD: Teachers were tested by using the Kreuter Ressentiment (P-K-R) Index, the Cross-Cultural Sensitivity (CCS) Test, and the This I Believe (TIB) Test. Students were tested by taking the Friedenberg-Nordstrom Resentiment (FNR) Test.

CONCLUSIONS: The teachers tested high in cross-cultural sensitivity and low in ressentience and were not concerned about enforcing rules, but concerned for the individual; these teachers got the best ratings from students. The most important factor for a teacher seemed to be the cross-cultural sensitivity in order to succeed in moving past cultural and perceptual barriers.

AUTHOR(S): Bahr, Howard M.; Bruce A. Chadwick; and Joseph H. Strauss

ARTICLE TITLE: "Discrimination Against Urban Indians in Seattle"

SOURCE: Indian Historian

VOL. 5(4) DATE 1972

PAGES 4-11 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: A survey of American Indians living in Seattle taken during the summer of 1971 tells their perceptions of the urban problems they have to face. Discrimination in housing, anti-Indian employment, Anti-Indian discrimination in the delivery of welfare or social services, anti-Indian discrimination by the Seattle police, and Indian's medical and dental problems were the problems identified.

SAMPLE: Surveyed were 125 Indian and 300 white adults living in the Seattle area.

METHOD: The participants were questioned about specific social Indian discrimination experiences already mentioned.

CONCLUSIONS: Anti-Indian discrimination in housing was reported by one in every three Seattle Indians. One in every seven Indians reported receiving medical attention because he was an Indian of poor quality. The author's intent was to make these facts known so that government officials can be more in touch with the needs of the Indians living in urban areas.

AUTHOR(S): Bean, L.J., and Corinne Wood

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Crisis in Indian Health"

SOURCE: Indian Historian

VOL. 2(3) DATE 1969 (Fall)

PAGES 29-32 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: To present a report of the deplorable health conditions existing among a small but representative sampling of California Indians plus a general historical background to these problems.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) Change of diets by introducing European food and depleation of natural foods such as game, fish, wild berries and nuts; 2) Proper medical care unavailable; 3) Political people disinterested; 4) Indian population has fear of "foreign" medical facilities. Recommendations were made for facilities, preventative programs and emergency means to be available.

AUTHOR(S): Bigart, Robert James

ARTICLE TITLE: "Indian Culture and Industrialization"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist

VOL. 74 DATE 1972

PAGES 1180-1188 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: To bring out areas of difference between the Indians and the whites by talking about the Indian culture and contrast that with the Western cultural elements that have been set up in the factory. By using cultural differences, the possibilities of changes in the factory can be examined.

CONCLUSIONS: Changes that could be made: 1) A satisfying kind (skilled craftwork) of work could be implemented; 2) Workers set up work quotas, therefore, workers would not have to worry about being exploited; 3) Use the Indian value system-get rid of rigid work schedules and instituted wages based on number of units made. These changes are some ways the Western factories could readjust to fit an Indian culture.

AUTHOR(S): Bigart, Robert James

ARTICLE TITLE: "Patterns of Cultural Change in a Salish Flathead Community"

SOURCE: Human Organization

VOL. 30(3) DATE 1971

PAGES 229-238 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: This paper was to inspect certain aspects of the modal personality forms of a modern Salish Flathead Community to answer the question, Had the Salish adapted to the white man's way of thinking and accepting Western technology?

SAMPLE: The Indians were classified by the degree of Indian blood and economic stability. The economic split was decided by long-time area resident and by the father's job. The Indian that has a regular income works for a lumber mill or the government.

METHOD: Four tests were given: The Kluckhelm Values Orientation Test, Brownfain Self-Rating Scale, part of Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), and variation on the Semantic Differential.

CONCLUSIONS: Indian ways of thinking and hence the Indian culture is surviving although technical advancements have been accepted by the Indians. Reservation whites showed that they were shifting toward Indian ways. Erikson's summary shows poverty not the Indian culture hinding other Indian tribes from being successful in the U.S. economy.

AUTHOR(S): Boyer, Bryce L.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Psychoanalytic Insights in Working with Ethnic Minorities"

SOURCE: Social Casework

VOL. 45(9) DATE 1964 (November)

PAGES 519-526 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: To see how the social structure practice of teaching children and the personality of the Apache Indians of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, mixed. Setting, child rearing and religion were looked at. Implications for social work reviewed. Discussed was the difficulties a social worker meets when client is from a different cultural background.

CONCLUSIONS: Basically, the client has a chance to improve if he is not hindered by the therapist. In giving therapeutic treatment, it is the therapist's projecting his own problems on the client that causes a great deal of problems and the therapist must guard against this.

AUTHOR(S): Bravoe, Niels Winter

ARTICLE TITLE: "Reciprocal Exploitation in an Indian White Community"

SOURCE: Southwest Journal of Anthropology

VOL. 21(2) DATE 1965 (Summer)

PAGES 166-178 NO. OF PAGES 12

PURPOSE: To inspect the concept that Indians and whites have of each other and of themselves. This concept helps stabilize a society that deals in inconsistency and contradiction. Indians and whites repeat a behavior. They practice "victimizing one another, of misrepresenting the self and self-motivations in social and economic transactions.

CONCLUSIONS: Because Indian and whites reveal different kinds of values, the author looks at this as being a solution to some problems and not a cause of them. The focus of the paper is the social contact and interaction of the Indian and white man.

AUTHOR(S): Brink, Pamela

ARTICLE TITLE: "Paviotso Child Training: Notes"

SOURCE: The Indian Historian

VOL. 4(1) DATE 1971

PAGES 47-50 NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: The child training methods of the Kuyuidukado, a Western Nevada tribe of the Northern Paiute, was based on the techniques of survival. What was useful was kept; what was not needed to survive was discarded.

CONCLUSIONS: The main value was productivity and all other beliefs and values related to productivity. To be part of the group was more important to them than individualism so that teasing and shaming could be used to keep social order instead of physical punishment.

AUTHOR(S): Bryde, John F.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Sioux Indian Student: A Study of Scholastic Failure and Personality Conflict"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts

VOL. 26(8) DATE 1966

PAGES 4792 NO. OF PAGES 1

PURPOSE: The study explored reasons for the "cross-over" phenomenon that happens to the Oglala Sioux Indian adolescent. The phenomenon has been characterized by students who do satisfactory work for a period of time and then show a decline in their work for the rest of the school year.

SAMPLE: A mixed Indian-White group making up 415 Indians and 223 white adolescents.

METHOD: The assumption has been that friction between white and Indian cultures comes to a head during adolescence, prohibiting achievement by creating severe personality disturbances. Three hypotheses were made by this assumption.

CONCLUSIONS: The study found the hypotheses were true. 1) Fourth through sixth grade Indian students scored higher on achievement variables than national test norms, but eighth grade Indians were extremely below test norms. 2) All eighth through twelfth grade Indian students showed to be more disturbed on personality variables than white students. Indian students showed great feelings of rejection, depression, and alienation. Indian student dropouts displayed the greatest disturbances.

AUTHOR(S): Burger, Henry G.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Ethnics on Education: Reports on a Conference of Spanish-Speaking, American Indian and Negro Cultural Leaders on Southwestern Teaching and Learning"

SOURCE: ERIC

#032-440, Methesda, M. Publicaton, 1970

PAGES 1-20 NO. OF PAGES 20

PURPOSE: In 1968, Amerindian, Black, and Spanish-speaking leaders met together to discuss their ideas about cross-cultural curriculum, local school board control, teacher awareness, and living conditions.

CONCLUSIONS: Cultural differences need not be eliminated, but economic discrimination should be done away with. Improved education by special methods not special programs should be a policy of an educational system.

AUTHOR(S): Burger, Henry G.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Ethno-Janus: Utilizing Cultural Heritage to Plan for Future Employment"

SOURCE: Practical Anthropology

VOL. 17(6) DATE 1970 (November-December)

PAGES 241-252 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: Two ideas are presented in this paper. One is ideas for developing cross-cultural teaching to minorities. Two is a second concept that of ethnic heritage relating to traditions of the past and hope for an economic future.

CONCLUSIONS: A forecast for future occupations is needed and the probability of hiring for unfilled jobs be looked at; occupational elements that are related to an ethnic's traditional strong points should be included. A particular ethnic group's legends and history must be looked at again toward these important occupational goals.

AUTHOR(S): Burger, Kenneth, and Daphne Earl

ARTICLE TITLE: "Differential Adaption to Northern Town Life by the Eskimos and Indians of Great Whale River"

SOURCE: Human Organization

VOL. 30(1) DATE 1971

PAGES 25-30 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: The problem centered on patterns of adapting by Eskimos and Indians to a new town environment as compared to the rural life of hunting and trapping fifteen years ago.

SAMPLE: 18 Eskimo and 2 Indian families migrated to Great Whale River, plus a group of Indians who came from Richmond Gulf; these groups were given work and government services.

METHOD: There were five ways to examine individual acculturation to Great Whale River: 1) type of work, 2) job duration, 3) type of residence, 4) possession of items which cost less than $50, 5) possessions of larger items such as motorcycles and stereo sets.

CONCLUSIONS: Eskimos adapted to town life better than Indians in urban activities and values. Government programs gave Eskimos a better chance since they learned technical skills fast. Indians were hesitant to give up their rural traditional life style.

AUTHOR(S): Bushnell, John H.

ARTICLE TITLE: "From American Indian to Indian American: The Changing Identity of the Hupa"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist

VOL. 70(6) DATE 1968 (December)

PAGES 1108-1116 NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: Hupa have retained an ethnic identity like other minorities. The thrust of this article is to review the great past cultural experiences and series of events that have molded modern Hupa connecting with the larger American culture.

CONCLUSIONS: Long Indian cultural ties account for the Hupa's maintaining their beliefs. Hupa's identity is meanwhile maintained by their enduring belief in religious and ceremonial traditions although they are thrust into the twentieth century.

AUTHOR(S): Clinton, Lawrence; Bruce A. Chadwick; and Howard M. Bahr.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Vocational Training for Indian Migrants: Correlates of Success in a Federal Program"

SOURCE: Human Organization

VOL. 32(1) DATE 1973 (Spring)

PAGES 17-27 NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: Indians were tested by ten hypotheses to see how successful the Indians completed a Bureau of Indian Affairs' Adult Vocational Training Program.

SAMPLE: 316 participants in the research were from the Adult Vocational Training Program (AVT) in the Portland, Oregon area office between 1964-66.

METHOD: The researchers measured the contrast between the participants who completed the program with the ones who did not to see one type of success factor. Another measure of success was to find the percentage of those who completed the program. By using this success factor, the researchers looked at the independent variables (wages earned in past year, off-reservation living, Indian ancestry, assessment of potential) in seeing how much the independent variables affected the measure of completion.

AUTHOR(S): Collins, John James

ARTICLE TITLE: "Peyotism and Religious Membership at Taos Pueblo, New Mexico"

SOURCE: Southwestern Social Science Quarterly

VOL. 48(2) DATE 1967

PAGES 183-191 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: Peyote is chiefly used by Northern American Indians as a religious experience as the Host in the Catholic Church is used. Peyotism is a means of reviving the already faltering traditional ties. The purpose of the paper is to tell of a common use of the Peyote cult at Taos Pueblo and to introduce a total picture of the religious experience at Taos.

CONCLUSIONS: Peyotism is a force in the Northern Indian groups to maintain a common ground among the young and old for worship and social identity.

AUTHOR(S): Conway, Thomas

ARTICLE TITLE: "Public Interest in the Indian"

SOURCE: The Indian Historian

VOL. 5(1) DATE 1972

PAGES 37-43 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: This article contains a history of a re-assessment of public reaction, attitudes, and concerns for the American Indian and his welfare. There is a need to resolve past crimes against him. Government changes in the Indian policy follow public keen interest in the Indian's history and not the opposite.

CONCLUSIONS: There has been a definite division in public reaction to the American Indian; it's the humanitarians against rank and file southerner and westerner. The winners, those who supported the removal of the Indians, gave the American heritage a guilt that would be registered later in American history.

AUTHOR(S): Garrison, Irvin R.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Factors Which are Related to Teacher Turnover in Bureau of Indian Affairs School.

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts

VOL. 32(11) DATE 1972 (May)

PAGES 6036-6037

PURPOSE: The study was concerned with factors that were related to the turnover of first year teachers in the BIA schools.

SAMPLE: The study was limited to BIA teachers employed for the first time between 7/69 and 6/70.

METHOD: Survey instruments consisting of personnel data forms and questionnaires designed to reveal the nature of perceptions of first year teachers, concerning their employment.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) High rate of teachers over 30 terminating. 2) High rate of female teachers terminating. 3) Those teachers teaching middle grades terminated more frequently than those teaching the highest grade (9) terminating next with fifth grade teachers terminating the least.

AUTHOR(S): Goodey, Joseph D., Ph.D.

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Study of Interpersonal Values of Indian Adolescents"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts
VOL. 32(11-A) DATE 1972 (May)
PAGES 6128

PURPOSE: To compare the interpersonal values of high school Indian students in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Comparisons made of the basis of tribal background, school setting and sex.

SAMPLE: Samples from junior and senior students selected from BIA schools.

METHOD: Gordan's Survey of Interpersonal Values (SIV) in six areas: Support, conformity, recognition, independence, benevolence, and leadership.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) Significant difference found between Indian and non-Indian males in all categories except leadership. 2) Similar comparisons made for females, differing in each category except benevolence. 3) To make valid interpretation of score of SIV, one must rely on separate norms for Indian and non-Indian; while differences between sexes were not as great for Indians and for non-Indians, they are sufficient to justify separate norms for males and females. The study revealed both similarities and marked differences on the scores of students from various tribes. Educators should be aware of such differences and similarities in the Indian students' systems of values when planning programs.

AUTHOR(S): Granzberg, Gary

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Psychological Integration of Cultures: A Cross-Culture Study of Hopi Type Initiation Rites"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology

VOL. 9(1) DATE 1973

PAGES 3-7 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: A basic premise of psychological anthropology is that elements of culture can be integrated by underlying psychological phenomena. The premise was applied to initiation rites by hypothesizing that certain initiation and child-rearing patterns are integrated by virtue of the fact that the child-rearing creates a specific kind of problem personality that the initiation counteracts. This is particularly true of Hopis in that their child-rearing patterns produce the problem personality in children, which initiation rites counteract.

SAMPLE: 32 societies distributed evenly over the world.

CONCLUSIONS: 73 percent of the societies having indulgence followed by compliance child-training have group initiation rites with masks and/or disciplinary whipping. This seems to lead to a pattern of a particular psychological trait in children - aggression and independence.

AUTHOR(S): Graves, Theodore D.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Personal Adjustment of Navajo Indian Migrants to Denver, Colorado"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist

PAGES 35-54 NO. OF PAGES 20

PURPOSE: To analyze the adjustment problems for those American Indians who find economic opportunities on their reservations inadequate.

SAMPLE: 259 male Navajo Indian migrants to Denver over the past ten years.

CONCLUSIONS: Urban migration is not the best way to solve economic limitations of reservation life. The studies show that most would prefer to live and work near their reservation homes. Forcing them to seek employment in large urban centers only adds to their adjustment problems. Also the studies show migrant Indians who have not been trained properly have a tendancy to turn to alcohol faster than other minorities.

AUTHOR(S): Graves, Theodore, and Charles A. Lave

ARTICLE TITLE: "Determinants of Urban Migrant Indian Wages"

SOURCE: Human Organization

VOL. 31(1) DATE 1972 (Spring)

PAGES 47-61 NO. OF PAGES 15

PURPOSE: To analyze the relative influence of various background factors and initial urban conditions and migrant Navajo Indian wages in Denver, Colorado.

SAMPLE: 259 Navajo male Indians.

METHOD: Interviewing with background questionnaires and a series of specially designed psychometric procedures: 1) Inability to communicate adequately and drinking problems affecting attendance and job performance were two factors which most clearly differentiated Navajo and white workers in the eyes of employers. This has to do with poor preparation the Indians have received for successful urban living. 2) Minority group prejudice among employers. 3) Migrants' own feelings about their situation has a great deal to do with their successful completion of a job and the starting wage.

AUTHOR(S): Guttentog, Marcia

ARTICLE TITLE: "Group Cohesiveness, Ethnic Organization and Poverty"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues

VOL. 26(2) DATE 1970

PAGES 105-132 NO. OF PAGES 27

PURPOSE: Insights into internal characteristics of group which have emerged from poverty.

METHOD: Findings from separate sources.

CONCLUSIONS: It is reasonable to suppose that the overall goals of the society will be more readily furthered through promotion of ethnic cohesiveness among poor minorities. Cohesiveness leads to organized attempts to gain economic and social control. And this struggle in turn promotes greater cohesiveness. It is only in organized groups that the poor has some chance to wrestle power from government. Control over economic and social functions in a context of cohesiveness not only reduces some of the psychological disadvantage of being poor but provides at least one avenue for achieving power and rising out of poverty.

AUTHOR(S): Harmsworth, Harry C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Family Structure on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation"

SOURCE: Family Life Coordinator

VOL. 14(1) DATE 1965 (January)

PAGES 7-9 NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: The family structure of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation consisting of 2100 in 1960.

SAMPLE: Every third household.

METHOD: Comprehensive social data filled out during an interview with the principal male or female member of household.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) Kinship factors important in reservation life (parentless children taken into relative home). 2) Family performs function of mediating between the individual and his tribe and community. It gives him status on the reservation. Also is intermediary between individuals and formal agencies. 3) The kinship group gives perspective and meaning to interpersonal relations within the family (broken marriages, for example). 4) Individual in family and kinship finds love, acceptance, security, companionship, understanding and bulwark against inevitable encroachment of white man's civilization.

AUTHOR(S): Havighurst, Robert J.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Extent and Significance of Suicide Among American Indians"

SOURCE: Mental Hygiene

VOL. 55(2) DATE 1971 (April)

PAGES 174-177 NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: "There has been much interest in the matter of suicide among Indians. The writer has drawn together a good idea of data and presented them in this article as a contribution to a better understanding of problems of Indians in this society.

METHOD: Paper presentation.

CONCLUSIONS: The rate of suicide for Indian males under 45 is higher for Indians where as over 45, whites have a much higher rate. There is less difference between suicide rates for women: Indian rates are considerably lower. The difference between the male rates is explained by the difference in average socioeconomic status of the two groups. The lower status men have higher suicide rates than middle status men. There still remains a difference with young Indian males having suicide rates twice that of young white males where socioeconomic differences are controlled. There is no evidence relating suicide rate to the kind of schooling an Indian youth had. In general, the Indian suicide rates are closely related with disorganized family life, alcoholism, and loss of friends and relatives by death.

AUTHOR(S): Helper, Malcolm M., and Sol L. Garfield

ARTICLE TITLE: "Use of the Semantic Differential to Study Acculturation in Indian Adolescents"

SOURCE: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology

VOL. 2(6) DATE 1965

PAGES 817-822 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: To compare values of the American Indian and white adolescents and within the Indian group to determine whether semantic differences can be detected between those showing high and low acculturation by another criterion (academic achievement).

SAMPLE 232 Indian adolescents in an Indian boarding school and 123 white adolescents in a community high school.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) Semantic ratings of these value-oriented concepts are highly saturated with the evaluative factor. 2) Differences between Indians high and low on a measure of acculturation tend to parallel in direction those between whites and Indians. 3) Indians tend to see their racial group as more valuable than themselves as individuals, while the reverse is true of whites.

AUTHOR(S): Henrikson, Craig E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Acculturation, Value Change and Mental Health Among the Navajo"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts

VOL. 32(9-B) DATE 1972 (March)

PAGE 4992

PURPOSE: To determine current Navajo Value-Orientations and the changes in Navajo Value-Orientations over the past two decades.

SAMPLE: 60 Navajo men in Albuquerque, N.M. and in two on-reservation communities responding to a survey schedule which provided the data for the study.

METHOD: Harvard Value-Orientation Schedule.

CONCLUSIONS: In the four major Value-Orientations tests, it was hypothesized that the Navajo would show value changes in the direction of correspondence with the Middle-class Anglo-American values. The hypotheses were supported in three of the areas. The predicted change in an orientation was not observed.

AUTHOR(S): Hoffman, Dean K., Ph.D.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Relationship of Self-Concept and Academic Self-Assessment to the Educational Aspirations of Underprivileged Adolescent Indians"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts

Vol. 30(3-B) DATE 1969 (September)

PAGE 1226

PURPOSE: To explore the relationships among self-concept, academic self-assessment and educational aspirations of adolescent Indians living in economically depressed areas.

SAMPLE: Disadvantaged American Indian boys in seven public schools and two mission high schools in Montana. 158 cases including students ranging from 14 to 19 years in 9-12th grades.

METHOD: Three questionnaires: 1)Background information sheet; 2) Brownfain Self-Rating Inventory; 3) Herriott Your Future Plans Questionnaire.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) Self-concept was significantly related to educational aspirations; 2) Academic self-assessment was significantly related to educational aspirations; 3) age was not significantly related to self-concept or academic self-assessment; 4) grade was significantly related to educational aspirations; 5) college graduation expectancy was somewhat higher among younger and older children than among subjects from other ordinal positions in the family; 6) Higher self-concept as with level of father's education increasing; 7) academic self-assessment tended to be higher among those whose mothers had a high school education and above; 8) self-concept was higher among subjects of employed mothers-increased with occupational status of mother; 9) academic self-assessment tended to increase with ascent of mother's occupational skills.

AUTHOR(S): Kennitzer, Luis S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Adjustment and Value Conflict in Urbanizing Dakota Indians Measured by Q-Sort Technique"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist

VOL. 75(3) DATE 1973 (June)

PAGES 261-276 NO. OF PAGES 16

PURPOSE: This was part of a larger study of American Indian migration to the San Francisco Bay area. Meant to discover and measure value conflict.

SAMPLE: Dakota Indians in Bay area.

METHOD: Q-Sort Test: meant to examine the compatibility of native cultural patterns and urban cultural patterns.

CONCLUSIONS: If there are discrepancies between the ideal value system of the individual and the actual behavior expected in the urban environment, the individual will work to maintain a value system that supports his lack of adaption, or he will work to maintain a value system that supports his adoption of the expected behavior but may conflict with his ideal value system. Conflict is present in either case.

AUTHOR(S): Kinzie, J. David; James H. Shoe; and Mansell E. Patterson

ARTICLE TITLE: "Anatomy of Psychiatric Consultation of Rural Indians"

SOURCE: Community Mental Health

VOL. 8(3) DATE 1972 (August)

PAGES 196-207 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: Describes the establishment of a community mental health consultation program in a rural, isolated Indian community with minimal mental health resources.

METHOD: Paper presentation.

CONCLUSIONS: The development of community mental health consultation program to an Indian population both geographically and isolated and with minimal community resources poses a major task. First, is the successful negotiation of a consultation contract with several levels of governmental involvement in Indian health affairs. Second, is the selection of entry into a community that will afford community visibility and acceptance. Third, is the necessity of providing a modicum of direct services to operate concurrently with indirect services of consultation. Fourth, a systematic method of program evaluation must be carried on so as to prevent premature solidification of consultation work and provide guidelines for necessary program change.

AUTHOR(S): Lammers, Donald M.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Self-Concepts of American Indian Adolescents Having Segregated and Desegregated Elementary Backgrounds"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts
VOL. 31(3) DATE 1970 (September)
PAGE 930

PURPOSE: To compare the self-concepts and academic achievement of two select groups of Ononodaga Indians (one group segregated in elementary school, the other in a desegregated school) and a select group of white students. Also, a purpose was to compare academic achievement towards current self-concepts, current class rankings and attitudes toward different testing situations (degree of anxiety).

SAMPLE: 45 American Indians and white students in Central New York state.

METHOD: Self-concept tests by Self-Social Symbols Task and the Self-Concept of Ability Scale. Academics by GPA.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) Differences in grade point: lowest, desegregated Indians; next, segregated Indians; highest, whites. 2) No difference in self-concept in the three groups. 3) Great differences in class rankings: whites highest in English, math and social studies; segregated Indians highest in art and music; desegregated Indians, no one above average. The amount of possible affect on the Indians by the whites appears to depend on how well the Indians' culture and expectations match that of the white society which surrounds them.

AUTHOR(S): Lamphere, Louise

ARTICLE TITLE: "Symbolic Elements in Navajo Ritual"

SOURCE: Southwestern Journal of Anthropology
VOL. 25(3) DATE 1969 (Fall)
PAGES 279-306 NO. OF PAGES 17

PURPOSE: To study the Navajo chants as a system of symbols which communicates the Navajo model of the natural - supernatural.

METHOD: 21 months of field work on a Navajo Reservation.

CONCLUSIONS: In Navajo chants, natural products are transformed into objects associated with the supernaturals and these in turn are applied or taken into the body; disease-causing elements which are simultaneously supernatural and natural are expelled. Rather than body processes being relevant to classifying the world, concepts concerning the natural-supernatural world are relevant to interpreting body processes.

AUTHOR(S): Leon, Robert L.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Maladaptive Interaction between Bureau of Indian Affairs Staff and Indian Clients"

SOURCE: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry
VOL. 35(4)
PAGES 123-128 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: To discuss the passive-aggressive behavior of American Indians and how the BIA reacts to this behavior.

CONCLUSIONS: The agency must consistently and consciously reverse the authority patterns. The staff should do what clients want. The client should be encouraged to become active with agency staff. The ultimate aim is for staff and client to work as equals, requiring an attitude change on both sides.

AUTHOR(S): Locklear, Herbert H.

ARTICLE TITLE: "American Indian Myth"

SOURCE: Social Work

VOL. 17(3) DATE 1972 (May)

PAGES 72-80 NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: To finally refute myths concerning the American Indians. Explains major problems of the Indian people in adjusting to urban life and tells about American Indian centers.

METHOD: 1) That unfairness and mistreatment is not a thing of the past; 2) It is important to refute and counteract Indian myths; 3) That programs be designed to offer the Native American the opportunity and stimulation to share in the control of their destiny; 4) provide equal treatment where equality does not now exist: education, work opportunities, housing.

AUTHOR(S): Lester, Joan

ARTICLE TITLE: "The American Indian: A Museum's Eye View"

SOURCE: The Indian Historian

VOL. 5(2) DATE 1972

PAGES 25-31 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: Discussion of Native American artifacts in that many of the Indians past (ie., artifacts and anthropology) were classified as "curiosities".

CONCLUSIONS: New classification systems are being set up in language, culture, types of environment, types of family groups, dwelling models and geographical progression.

AUTHOR(S): Lukes, Edward

ARTICLE TITLE: "Ethno-History of Indians in the United States"

SOURCE: Indian Historian

VOL. 15(1) DATE 1972

PAGES 23-25 NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: A balanced presentation of historical Indian-white relations, being obtained by treating the Indians as an historical entity in their own right.

CONCLUSIONS: An accredited course should be set up to teach Indian Ethno-History.

AUTHOR(S): Makofsky, Abraham, and David Makofsky

ARTICLE TITLE: "Class-consciousness and Culture: Class Identifications in the Lombee Indian Community of Baltimore"

SOURCE: Anthropological Quarterly

VOL. 46(4) DATE 1973 (October)

PAGES 261-277 NO. OF PAGES 16

PURPOSE: That low-income membership in a marginal ethnic group and union organization are major stimulants to developing class consciousness.

CONCLUSIONS: The Lumbees raised in the south, do not divest themselves of the prejudices in the Baltimore milieu, where white ethnic groups whom the Indians often live and work with, resent the demands the blacks make for equal treatment. This is where the Indians, low as they also are on the ethnic group hierarchy, part from the perspectives from the black working class. It appears to predict yet another episode of the failings of Populism, with respect to promoting class solidarity and action at a level beyond struggling for better working conditions and a better environment to raise their children.

AUTHOR(S): Mason, Evelyn P.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Comparisons of Personality Characteristics of Junior High Students from American Indian, Asian, Mexican, and Caucasians Ethnic Backgrounds"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology

VOL. 73 DATE 1967 (December)

PAGES 145-155 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: To study "folk concepts" as measured by the Cal Psychological Inventory (CPT). Study presents a comparative analysis of responses to this one instrument.

SAMPLE: 26 American Indians (13 boys and 13 girls), 10 Mexican Americans (5 boys and 5 girls), and 12 Caucasians (6 boys and 6 girls).

METHOD: 18 measures of the CPI represent "folk concepts" or dimensions of personality arising out of social living which have cross-culture validity.

CONCLUSIONS: Ethnic group differences for male indicated that Mexican and Indians had lower social presences than Caucasian. Further flexibility scores for the Mexican male were lower than for the Caucasian or Indian, but were higher on social responsibility, tolerance and intellectual efficiency.

AUTHOR(S): Mason, Evelyn P.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Project Catch-Up: An Educational Program for Socially Disadvantaged 13 and 14 year olds"

SOURCE: Psychology in the Schools

VOL. 6 DATE 1969 (July)

PAGES 253-257 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: To demonstrate the effectiveness of able public school personnel in effecting a decrease in the expected high school dropout rate of those in the program.

METHOD: Six weeks of intensive program with participants being more on their own with more responsibility. Field trips.

SAMPLE: 100 13 and 14 year old students from American Indian, Mexican and Caucasian backgrounds from disadvantaged backgrounds and poor school attendance.

CONCLUSIONS: It shows that individual teaching and counseling can make up for lost progress, that students genuinely respond to the expectations of teacher (ie., expected to do poorly and did do poorly) program going well. Everyone is now cooperative.

AUTHOR(S): McCracken, Robert D.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Urban Migration and the Changing Structure of Navajo Social Relations"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts
VOL. 32(11) DATE 1972 (May)
PAGES 6036-6037

PURPOSE: It was hypothesized that social relations of Navajo migrants in urban areas involved a reduction in the relative proportion of kin versus non-kin social relations as compared to the pattern of relations found on the Navajo reservation. Also theorized was the biographical material and a diary of all social interactions of one individual during a two-week period on and off reservation.

CONCLUSIONS: Both hypotheses confirmed.

AUTHOR(S): McNickle, D'Arcy

ARTICLE TITLE: "American Indians who Never Were"

SOURCE: Indian Historian
VOL. 3(3) DATE 1970 (Summer)
PAGES 4-7 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: To explain the pitfalls and incorrections of relying on "literate strangers" to interpret Indian history, and Indian society to the outside world. The Red Man has yet to overcome the disadvantage of the condition at the time of white European contact, of being a people without written history.

CONCLUSIONS: It is no longer defensible to describe Indian society as fossilized, picturesque, or structures out of the past. Like all societies, those in which the Indians live are more properly viewed as processes in times, always at the point of emerging into new forms and involved in finding answers to problems of adaption.

AUTHOR(S): Medicine, Beatrice

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Anthropologist and American Indian Studies Program"

SOURCE: The Indian Historian

PAGES 15-18 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: A discussion of the different categories of programs for Native Americans on campuses.

SAMPLE: Three categories: American Indian Culture Program, Native American Studies, and American Indian Culture Program.

CONCLUSIONS: There is no feedback of data collected by anthropologists into the Indian communities. "A workable approach to Native American Studies is effective only in an intellectual milieu which views North American Indian cultures as dynamic, pluralistic and enduring. . . This stance essentially suggests that both anthropologists and Native Americans need to reassess their commitments, their analytical frames and their world views."

AUTHOR(S); Miller, Brian P.

ARTICLE TITLE: "IQ Tests and Minority Groups"

SOURCE: Training and Development Journal

VOL. 25(10) DATE 1971 (October)

PAGES 26-27 NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: 1) To determine if adults with limited reading ability could improve their IQ scores on a non-verbal IQ test. 2) If there exists any differences between the IQ gains made by Indians and Caucasians.

METHOD: Three-month intensive study plus a counseling session each week. Revised Beta Examination.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) There was a significant gain in IQ scores of both Anglos and Indians. 2) Both groups progressed and advanced equally well. The IQ of underpriveleged adults is changeable and it would be wise to reevaluate the sole use of the IQ tests in favor of "native ability".

AUTHOR(S): Miller, Frank C., and Douglas Caulkins

ARTICLE TITLE: "Chippewa Adolescents: a Changing Generation"

SOURCE: Human Organization

VOL. 23(2) DATE 1964 (Summer)

PAGES 150-159 NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: To describe the factors surrounding the acculturation of a high school student Chippewa group.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) The younger generation of Chippewas tend to be less traditional; 2) Most do not participate in the tribal religious ceremonies; 3) Majority think that life off the reservation offers better opportunities; 4) They show no inclination to contribute to develop resources on the reservation.

AUTHOR(S): Miller, Mary R.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Language and Language Beliefs of Indian Children"

SOURCE: Anthropological Linguistics

VOL. 12(2) DATE 1970 (February)

PAGES 51-61 NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: To learn something about children's language usage and language beliefs. To learn the degree of bilingualism in the community and the children's familiarity with Pima legends.

SAMPLE: 50 Indian Children (Pima Indians), ages 5 to 11.

METHOD: Interviews.

CONCLUSIONS: 62 percent believed English was best language. Figures deny any movement for self-identity. Children were quite aware of their heritage. 34 replied they spoke more than one language; 24 said they used another language at home or with friends; the rest used Pima daily. 75 percent of children under eight years were bilingual. Three kids were trilingual. Indian language is used in the home and English is used elsewhere.

AUTHOR(S): Nelson, Mary

ARTICLE TITLE: "Problems Indian Students Face"

SOURCE: Indian Historian

VOL. 5(2) DATE 1972 (Summer)

PAGES 22-24 NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: "There are some Indians who will not make it in their educational pursuits. These students have problems not of their own making, but the result of Indian inheritance. It is these students with whom this paper deals.

METHOD: Paper presentation.

CONCLUSIONS: Indians need to work together to solve their own problems and this means getting our "minick" together in many ways; we can aid this by unification, active participation, and honest communication with ourselves and with others; we need to work together also to eliminate the innumerable White Indian experts, and create in view of these proper, as many knowledgeable and dedicated Indians as we can.

AUTHOR(S): Norris, Robert

ARTICLE TITLE: "Effects of Selected Cultural Variables"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts
VOL. 32(12-A) DATE 1972 (June)
PAGE 6703

PURPOSE: To find the relationship between Indian students' college achievements and their knowledge of Indian and dominant cultures, and to evaluate effects of the Ford Foundation's Native American Bicultural Project on the college achievements of Indian students.

SAMPLE: All Indians who registered at the University of New Mexico during the Fall semester, 1970 (180).

METHOD: Culture test three times for three results. Enrichment and adjustment programs.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) The null findings in testing the relationship between college achievement and knowledge for cultures suggested that there were no factors other than cultural test scores in deciding the subjects' GPA and dropout status. 2) Registered NAIBP program, resulted in showing that academic and total program participation helped students to improve their GPA and NAIBP program where culture helped Indian college students in some ways.

AUTHOR(S): Paredes, J. Anthony

ARTICLE TITLE: "Toward a Reconceptualization of American Indian Urbanization: a Chippewa Case"

SOURCE: Anthropological Quarterly

VOL. 44(4) DATE 1971

PAGES 256-271 NO. OF PAGES 16

PURPOSE: The presentation and explication of the Guttman scaling technique to develop ordinal typologies of levels of adaptation to the following environmental components: 1) local urban society, 2) national mass culture and society, 3) contemporary reservation society, 4) American economic system, 5) traditional Chippewa culture, 6) Pan-Indianism.

SAMPLE: Listings of Indians living in a city were obtained. 26 of the listed individuals were randomly selected and interviewed. 23 non-randomized interviews were also made, plus intensive interviews with three females and seven males.

METHOD: The Guttman scale provides systematic sampling system in terms of overt participation in several elements of urban life. There are no assumptions about values or "success."

CONCLUSIONS: Guttman technique presents a systematic description of levels of adaptation to urban environment, attempts to deal with inter-relations of city and reservation as parts of the same larger social system. The scale does not explain itself; it is descriptive only. The variables that produce the scale and its generalizability are limited by the small sample. Of the 26 interviewed and scaled, 3 were at level 8 (full involvement), 3 at level 7 (high involvement), 7 at level 6 (moderate involvement). The remainder had a lower level of involvement.

AUTHOR(S): Peretti, Peter O.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Enforced Acculturation and Indian-White Relations"

SOURCE: Indian Historian

VOL. 6(1) DATE 1973

PAGES 38-52 NO. OF PAGES 15

PURPOSE: An overview of white Indian relationships through history: the white population is seen as radically different than the indigenous peoples; while trying to force their culture on the Indian they have subjugated and destroyed his culture.

SAMPLE: Essay from anthropological and historical sources.

METHOD: Anthropological essay, a review of the literature.

CONCLUSIONS: Social and cultural disorganization of the Indian are the result of variable white governmental policies with regard to Indians: destruction led to reservation policy, enforced acculturation, benign neglect, misdirected efforts at helping. The author wants a cessation of government paternalism with the concurrent recognition that Indians do have rights as tribes and individuals. Freedom to pursue goals without government interference is his major proposal.

AUTHOR(S): Peterson, John H., Jr.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Assimilation, Separation and out-Migration in an American Indian Group"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist

VOL. 74(5) DATE 1972

PPS. 1286-1295 NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: The study of how divergent trends of assimilation, separation and out-migration can function at the local level (it is presumed that basic social processes can best be understood observing limited populations).

SAMPLE: 3600 Choctaw Indians of Mississippi.

METHOD: Anthropologican essay derived from field work, personal observation and perusal of population statistics.

CONCLUSIONS: Availability of wage, jobs, size of Choctaw community and white attitudes combine to contribute to above trends. Out-migration is greatest in smaller communities and where job opportunities are lacking. Increased population of larger communities makes separation feasible. Assimilation is most likely to occur in good job areas away from Choctaw areas with positive white attitudes.

AUTHOR(S): Pettigrew, Thomas F.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Sociological Consulting in Race Relations"

SOURCE: American Sociologist

VOL. 6 DATE 1971 (Supplementary issue)

PAGES 44-47 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: To examine political pressures that impinge upon sociological research: a vindication of sociology as relevant and an attack upon those who would use sociology for their own ends.

SAMPLE: Personal opinion based upon extensive experience.

CONCLUSIONS: Vital missing component in sociology is "the mediating link between relevant social science and government policy."

AUTHOR(S): Prestwich, Sheldon G.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Influence of Two Counseling Methods in the Physical and Verbal Aggression of Pre-School Indian Children"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts

VOL. 30(6-A) DATE 1969

PAGES 2341-2342

PURPOSE: 1) To investigate the influence of anthropomorphic models as a therapeutic vehicle to facilitate five-year old Indian children in learning to express and appropriately deal with aggressive impulses. 2) To investigate the influence of group counseling with Indian mothers as it affects five-year old Indian children's aggression.

SAMPLE: Pretest, post-test; control group design. 30 subjects randomly assigned to three groups: two experimental and one control (age 5.7 to 6.3).

METHOD: E_1 (play therapy with dolls); E_2 (mothers met for 90 minutes each week, ½ of time in group counseling and ½ of time looking at film modeling pro-social therapeutic behavior); C_1 (no treatment) for a total of 90-105 minutes per week.

CONCLUSIONS: NSD in physicalm verbal or total aggression between the experimental and control groups before or after treatment.

AUTHOR(S): Price, John A.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Migration and Adaptation of American Indians to Los Angeles"

SOURCE: Human Organization

VOL. 27 DATE 1968

PAGES 168-175 NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: To study assimilation, acculturation and adjustment of Indians to the culture of L.A.

SAMPLE: A survey of Indians living in L.A. They were interviewed and gave subjective information about life on the reservation, life in the city, and the purpose for their migration.

METHOD: City-wide survey in cooperation with L.A. Indian Center and detailed interviews with heads of selected households in cooperation with the National Council of Churches of Christ. A statistical comparison with whites by residence, occupation, etc.

CONCLUSIONS: Adaptation involves changes that enhance survival, such as: new occupations, identification with pan-Indian movement; city conditions lead individuals away from tribal patterns. Physical appearance conditions choices in living areas, jobs, friends, and associations (discrimination and opportunities for passing).

AUTHOR(S): Query, William T., and Joy Query

ARTICLE TITLE: "Aggressive Responses to the Holtzman Inkblot Technique by Indian and White Alcoholics"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology

VOL. 3(4) DATE 1972

PAGES 413-416 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: To determine if certain projective test signs are more predominant among diagnosed Indian alcoholics than among white alcoholics and if they can be associated in both and/or either cultural groups with aggressive behavioral patterns.

SAMPLE: 18 American Sioux and Chippewa Indians in the VA Hospital Fargo, North Dakota, and 21 whites in the same facility.

METHOD: Over a three-year period data was gathered as subjects entered a treatment group. WAIS and Holtzman Inkblot tests were used.

CONCLUSIONS: No significant difference between Indian and white alcoholics in expressions of overt aggression and hostility. NSD between projective test signs for Indian and white alcoholics as related to aggressiveness.

AUTHOR(S): Reboussin, Roland, and Joel W. Goldstein

ARTICLE TITLE: "Achievement Motivation in Navajo and White Students"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist

VOL. 68(3) DATE 1966

PAGES 740-745 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: To verify if Navajos are less achievement oriented than whites. Navajos are not generally considered achievement oriented and instead stress group conformity.

SAMPLE: 38 white students randomly selected from introductory psychology courses at University of Kansas: 39 Navajos, 13 females, 26 males, volunteered from the Haskell Institute (specializing in technical training at hi-school and junior college levels) out of a population of 47 Navajos.

METHOD: Ethnicity Index schedule was billed out for each Navajo. It was determined that a wide range of acculturation obtained at Indian School. An N achievement index (McClelland, et. al.) was used to measure achievement motivation of the Indians as compared to the whites.

CONCLUSIONS: The Navajos scored higher than the whites. Subjects probably not representative of the Navajo population. The Haskell school stressed achievement motivation. The Navajos represented a highly selected population.

AUTHOR(S): Sanford, Margaret

ARTICLE TITLE: "Pan-Indianism, Acculturation, and the American Ideal"

SOURCE: Plains Anthropologist

VOL. 16(53) DATE 1971

PAGES 222-227 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: To dispute acculturation theory (large groups remain segregated and refuse to merge with the dominant white society).

SAMPLE: None.

METHOD: Anthropological essay.

CONCLUSIONS: Pan-Indianism and return to the "Indian Way" is an advance positively toward full integration of Plains Indians into larger American society. Many Indian groups have lost all Indian culture, while concurrently failing to adopt white culture. Retention of group living patterns in rural areas combined with the white need for an "out" group have prevented acculturation. Emergence of a positive Indian identity may lead to positive interaction with the dominant culture.

AUTHOR(S): Saslow, Harry L., and May J. Harroverm

ARTICLE TITLE: "Research on Psychological Adjustment of Indian Youth"

SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry

VOL. 125(2) DATE 1968 (August)

PAGES 224-231 NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: To look at the psychological factors that lead to school failure among Indian youth: a failure of psychosocial development during latency and early pubertal years is explored and related to culture shock.

METHOD: A review of the literature regarding psychological adjustment of Indian youth to school attendance.

CONCLUSIONS: Culture shock attendant upon school attendance (white, middle-class standards) necessitates renunciation of all that has been learned before school (the Indian cultural perspective) and results in weakened identity, initiative, self-image and competence. This coupled with lack of economic access leads to hopelessness.

AUTHOR(S): Schusky, Ernest L.

ARTICLE TITLE: "An Indian Dilemna"

SOURCE: International Journal of Comparative Sociology

VOL. 11(1) DATE 1970 (Spring)

PAGES 58-66 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: An overview of the dilemna faced by Indians in choosing between tribal rights and civil liberties as U.S. citizens: tribal law both guarantees special privileges and denies Constitutional protection in due process, education, and religion.

SAMPLE: An overview of various statutes, laws, and proceedings in tribal and white courts.

METHOD: A legalistic argument citing legal precedent and relevant sociological documents.

CONCLUSIONS: Indians face a dilemna in that tribal law gives certain privileges yet may deny constitutional protection. Variable government policy has added a hodge-podge of laws, treaties, etc., that define special relationships between Indians and federal government so that tribal laws are recognized by the government, yet violate constitutional guarantees. Rights of private property (ownership of reservation land), freedom of worship (peyote cult) and due process are both guaranteed and equally denied. It is concluded that a general federal policy can provide the only solution for the Indian dilemna.

AUTHOR(S): Shepardson, Mary, and Blodwen Hammond

ARTICLE TITLE: "Change and Persistence in an Isolated Navajo Community"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist

VOL. 66(5) DATE 1964 (October)

PAGES 1029-1050 NO. OF PAGES 21

PURPOSE: To establish, analyze and explain the amount and depth of change, or the degree of persistence, in the fundamental action systems of the Rainbow Plateau community under stress of population explosion on a limited land base and in the face of acculturative pressures.

SAMPLE: Navajo Tribe.

METHOD: Rainbow Plateau population, estimated community income, size of camps and Hoguns (collier).

CONCLUSIONS: Rainbow Plateau region retains all action systems which met the functional requisites of the traditional society. The alien systems serve to support, rather than replace, the traditional structure. Persistence, therefore, is more deep-going than is change in this community. Supplementary systems serve to meet the functional requisites of Rainbow Plateau as a distinct and self-sufficient system of action.

AUTHOR(S): Signori, Edro I., and Dorces S. Butt

ARTICLE TITLE: "Ratings of the Social Images of Disadvantaged Groups by Males and Females"

SOURCE: Psychological Reports
VOL. 30(2) DATE 1972 (April)
PAGES 575-580 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: To examine differences in ratings by males and females of social images of seven disadvantaged groups in employment situations: women, hippies, North American Indians, ex-criminals, ex-mental patients, Negroes, and mental retardates.

SAMPLE: 215 males (mean age 25.23) and 215 females (mean age 24.79) acted as raters.

METHOD: Raters used the 67 variable Osgood type scale for rating the socially disadvantaged groups, randomization across subjects and item order.

CONCLUSIONS: When men and women rate what they think are the social images of disadvantaged groups, data show no sex differences on ratings of Indians, ex-criminals, ex-mental patients, and Negroes. There are sex differences in ratings of women, hippies, M.R.'s and the comparison group of average adults. Females rated social images of women, M.R.'s and average adults more favorably than did males; hippies were rated more severely. NSD in M-F ratings of ex-mental patients and ex-criminals.

AUTHOR(S): Synder, Peter Z.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Social Interaction Patterns and Relative Urban Success: The Denver Navajo"

SOURCE: Urban Anthropology

VOL. 2(1) DATE 1973

PAGES 1-24 NO. OF PAGES 25

PURPOSE: To examine the social factors of urban adaptation of Navajo Indian migrants to Denver, Colorado: a test of the hypothesis that urban Indian adaptation is affected by primary group with whom one interacts.

SAMPLE: 52 subjects (not specified except as being Navajo).

METHOD: a method of analysis for detecting primary groups is presented and evaluated. BC TRY cluster analysis computer system was used. The 52 subjects were presented with a list of names of all Navajos known or believed to be in Denver at the time of data collection. Scored 0-1-2; the higher the score, the closer the relationship.

CONCLUSIONS: Cliques (primary interaction groups) have little effect on urban adaptation, but are formed on pre-existing attributes of the migrants before arrival in the city; uneven impact of clique on members; cliques formed the basis of cultural enclave; six sociometric cliques were derived. This model allows the study of individuals as convergent with the social structure.

AUTHOR(S): Sorber, Edna C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Indian Eloquence as American Public Address"

SOURCE: Indian Historian

VOL. 5(3) DATE 1972

PAGES 40-46 NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: An overview of historical Indian speeches with a view to clarifying the communication intended; both verbal and gestural communication is noted as important in Indian communication.

SAMPLE: Various historical Indian documents and artifacts.

METHOD: Historical overview from sources.

CONCLUSIONS: White man's culture is radically different than Indian culture; an understanding of historical Indian speeches must take into account the intentional as well as unconscious and cultural basis of the white recorders. Virtually all recorded Indian speeches were recorded by whites; they are not, therefore, invalidated. But one must interpret them from a knowledge base of white culture and biases then present - or throw the speeches away. It is generally concluded that Indians from earliest times were extremely eloquent and deeply impressed their white listeners.

AUTHOR(S): Sorber, Edna C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Indian Eloquence as American Public Address"

SOURCE: Indian Historian

VOL. 5(3) DATE 1972 (Fall)

PAGES 40-46 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: To talk about the possibility of not having an accurate record of what was said at treaty making sessions, or materials that exist in diaries, and governmental reports, interviews and discussions. The interpretations may not have been reliable.

SAMPLE: Various speeches by different tribes.

METHOD: Paper presentation.

CONCLUSIONS: Speech criticism which emphasizes style to the exclusion of intent is as misleading as that which is content to be merely an "appreciation" without understanding. If these are of value for non-Indians as well as for Indians in becoming aware of that portion of nineteenth century culture represented by Indian speeches, current methods of understanding both intent and goals must be used on the available materials.

AUTHOR(S): Stewart, Omar

ARTICLE TITLE: "Questions Regarding American Indian Criminality"

SOURCE: Human Organization

VOL. 23(1) DATE 1964 (Spring)

PAGES 61-66 NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: To investigate the Indian crime rate.

SAMPLE: A quantative and statistical overview of the Indian crime rate by offense, race, tribe, sex as compared and contrasted with crime rates for the white population as a whole as well as with other minority groups.

METHOD: Mathematical, quantative, statistical.

CONCLUSIONS: All law enforcement agencies have reported Indian criminal rates much higher than national averages and higher than those of other minority groups. Causes of high crime rates (other than standard poverty explanation) are not known.

AUTHOR(S): Taylor, Floyd L.

ARTICLE TITLE: "An Investigation of Environmental Conditions Which Characterize Indians in the Oklahoma City School District and a Background for Understanding Contemporary Indian Attitudes and Behaviors"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts
VOL. 29(7-A) DATE 1969
PAGES 2501

PURPOSE: To analyze environmental conditions and school related problems and develop recommendations for education programs.

SAMPLE: Urban Indians.

METHOD: Personal interviews of 100 randomly selected Indian families in school district as determined by the 1966 School Enumeration.

CONCLUSIONS: Indians are unable to realize the maximum utilization of available resources: city Indians had better education than rural Indians; most respondents reported earning ability much above what normally might be expected from disadvantaged minorities. Recommendations: improved community services, adult education emphasizing health education, family finance and consumer education, counseling services for families, preschool programs for children.

AUTHOR(S): Tefft, Shanton K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Anomy: Values and Cultural Change Among Teenage Indians: An Exploratory Study"

SOURCE: Sociology of Education

VOL. 40(2) DATE 1967

PAGES 145-157 NO. OF PAGES 13

PURPOSE: To study levels of anomy theorized to exist in differential amounts in the two tribes studied: subordinate groups may come to regard the dominant group as a reference group: If the subordinate group is denied membership and subjective status, then anomic attitudes may develop.

SAMPLE: 229 white, 36 Northern Arapaho and 45 Shoshone high school students living on or near the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming.

METHOD: Questionnaire: a modified Harvard Value Study Questionnaire using statistical analysis.

CONCLUSIONS: Study indicates that dominant value orientations of Arapaho, Shoshone and white teenagers are similar but Arapaho show a lower agreement on how to rank value choices than the other two groups. Arapaho teenagers feel unable to make a firm commitment to any set of values which they can feel are consistently rewarded by their peers: apathy, low aspiration, escapism and alienation may be a consequence of this condition.

AUTHOR(S): Tefft, Shanton K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Intergenerational Value Differentials and Family Structure Among the Wind River Shoshone"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist

VOL. 70(2) DATE 1968

PAGES 330-333 NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: To study value differentials (changes) taking place among the modern Wind River Shoshone. Family structure is perceived as strained and loosely structured as a result of cultural disintegration.

SAMPLE: Parental heads of 75 families randomly selected from tribal roll were interviewed. Informants aged 50+ had been reared in families whose heads had made the first transition from tribal to reservation life (second generation).

METHOD: Questionnaire administered to heads of families and to randomly selected whites in area.

CONCLUSIONS: Analysis of questionnaire data reveals that Collateral, Past, Subjugation to Nature and Being Orientations predominated among second generation. Individual, Future, Overnature and Doing Orientations predominated third generation (identical to white ranchers in area). Generation differences reflect cultural backgrounds, not just age. Third generation subjects have more interpersonal strain within childhood household than second generation subjects. Third generation children acknowledged whites as their reference groups.

AUTHOR(S): Van Willigun, John, and Harland Padfield

ARTICLE TITLE: "Work and Income Patterns in a Transitional Population: The Papago of Arizona"

SOURCE: Human Organization

PAGES 208-216 NO. OF PAGES 8

VOL. 28 DATE 1969 (Fall)

PURPOSE: To find out exactly who the Papago are, what they do (economically), and how much income they earn.

SAMPLE: 300 Papago Indians, a population register based on genealogies extending to three or four generations.

METHOD: Interviewing from January to December.

CONCLUSIONS: "The on-reservation people were older, less educated, less committed to the labor force, tended to be more disabled and were virtually economically dependent. The off-reservation people tended 1) toward more formal education, 2) toward more urban and industrial occupations, 3) toward greater idleness and unemployment in younger groups and higher incomes for those who are working."

AUTHOR(S): White, Lynn C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Assimilation of the Spokane Indians: On Reservation vs. Off Reservation Residence"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts

VOL. 29(9-A) DATE 1969

PAGES 3243-3244

PURPOSE: Principles of "reinforcement theory" or "exchange theory" are used to predict differences between 1) those living on reservations and those living in the city, and 2) who are assimilated into white vs. those who retain Indian culture.

SAMPLE: 48 adult (19-45) members of the Spokane Tribe residing on the reservation and 39 adults of the same tribe residing in the city of Spokane, Washington.

METHOD: Responses to questionnaires regarding history of interaction in white community and feelings regarding results of treatment by various people in their history of interaction with others.

CONCLUSIONS: Persons now living in the city tend to have lived in the city most of their lives, have had white school experiences and employment experiences and white friends and associates. Contrast those living on reservation having had fewer such "white" relationships, retain more Indian identity and reference groups.

AUTHOR(S): White, John Rennardh

ARTICLE TITLE: "An Experiment with Tima: A Proposal for Positive Identity Reinforcement through Historical/Cultural Education for Native Americans"

SOURCE: Indian Historian

VOL. 5(4) DATE 1972

PAGES 31-40 NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: To explore alternate means of cultural inculcation for Indians: white schooling has resulted in destruction of Indian culture and Indian identity.

METHOD: Related direct experience, bibliographical research in an anthropological essay.

CONCLUSIONS: Indian culture and identity have been purposely destroyed through white schooling. Indians suffer cultural and personal identity crises that have led to stagnation and alienation. The feasibility of specific cultural education, using reconstructed Indian cultures (villages) to develop a sense of culture and concrete identity as Indian, is explored. It is presumed that villages could be constructed in a manner after such work done in America (reconstruction of pre-revolutionary villages in Pa., etc.) and in Denmark, and thus help Indian children get back to the well-springs of their culture.

AUTHOR(S): Williams, John D.; Johanna Teubner; and Steven D. Harlow

ARTICLE TITLE: "Creativity in Rural, Urban, and Indian Children"

SOURCE: Journal of Psychology

VOL. 83 DATE 1973 (January)

PAGES 111-116 NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: To compare creativity among the rural, urban, and Indian children.

SAMPLE: Fourth grade classrooms in several North Dakota schools.

METHOD: Five groups of grade school children (N = 237) were selected and given the Torrance Test of Creative Thinking. One group was the urban middle income children (N = 47), urban-lower income children (N = 49), rural children (N = 72), Indian lower income children (N = 54) and Indian impoverished children (N = 15). One portion of the test was the ask and guess part which has three activities all based on a drawing.

CONCLUSIONS: Significant differences were found on all three measures of verbal creativity, with the verbal flexibility and verbal originality measures significant at the .001 level and the verbal fluency group scored from high to low in the following order: rural, urban middle income, urban lower income, Indian lower and Indian impoverished. None of the four measures of figural creativity showed significant differences.

AUTHOR(S): Witherspoon, Gary

ARTICLE TITLE: "A New Look at Navajo Social Organization"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist

VOL. 72(1) DATE 1970

PAGES 55-65 NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: To separate the Navajo cultural or conceptual system from the concrete social system: the conceptual system is logical and consistent and forms the basis of the concrete social system.

SAMPLE: An informal sampling of family relationships using all available people (data).

METHOD: Informal survey and questioning of tribal members to determine family ties, relationships and status hierarchies.

CONCLUSIONS: Mother dominated culture, mother-child bond strongest. Next strongest is male-female relationships. The whole conceptual scheme or system points to motherhood as the focal point of kinship ties and forms basis for concrete social organization. Subsistence residential unit (collective) determines status ties, land use, is matriarchal - most important functional unit in the Navajo social organization.

AUTHOR(S): Withycombe, Jeraldine S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Relationships of self-concept, social status, and self-perceived social status, and racial differences of Paiute Indian and white elementary school children"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology

VOL. 91 DATE 1973 (December)

PAGES 337-338 NO. OF PAGES 1

PURPOSE: To investigate the relationships between self-concept, social status, and self-perceived social status of the Paiute Indians.

SAMPLE: First and fifth grade Paiute Indian and white children.

METHOD: 108 subjects were tested on the classroom social distance scale. First graders were graded on the "This is Me" scale; fifth graders were tested on the Bills' Index of Adjustment and Values, form E1, for self-concept.

CONCLUSIONS: There were no ethnic differences on the three measures as appraised by the tests. Self-concept and social status were significantly related for the Paiute Indian subjects. White self-concept was not significantly related to self-perceived social status nor were social status and self-perceived social status significantly related for these subjects. For the white pupils social status and self-perceived social status were significantly related to social status or self-perceived social status.

AUTHOR(S): Withycombe, Jeraldine S..

ARTICLE TITLE: "Relationships of Self-Concept, Social Status, and Self-Perceived Social Status and Racial Differences of Paiute and White Elementary School Children"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology

VOL. 91(2) DATE 1973 (December)

PAGES 337-338 NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: To investigate relationships among self-concept, etc. First and fifth grade Paiute Indian and white children in a segregated school, a partially integrated school (20% Indian), and a fully integrated school (60% Indian).

SAMPLE: 108 male school children.

METHOD: Classroom Social Distance Scale; first graders tested on "This is Me" scale; fifth graders tested on Bills' Index of Adjustment and Values (self-concept).

CONCLUSIONS: No ethnic differences on the three measures by T-tests. Self-concept and social status were significant, related for the Paiute Indian subjects. Self-concept not significantly related to self-perceived social status. For whites, social status and self-perceived social status were significantly related. Self-concept was not significantly related to social status or self-perceived social status.

AUTHOR(S): Wolman, Carol

ARTICLE TITLE: "Group Therapy in Two Languages, English and Navajo"

SOURCE: American Journal of Psychotherapy

VOL. 24(4) DATE 1970 (October)

PAGES 677-685 NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: To explore communications blocks frequently encountered in bilingual therapy using an interpreter: a challenge to the notion that therapy can only take place when the patient and therapist speak the same language.

SAMPLE: Patients at an alcoholic clinic: 8 men and 2 women, receiving disulfiram medication.

METHOD: Group therapy, one hour daily with interpreter (therapist did not speak Navajo).

CONCLUSIONS: Therapy aimed at encouraging communication and self assertiveness. Limited accomplishment of goals (therapy lasted one week).

Major findings: interpreter plays crucial role. Interpreter must maintain consistent role. Language switching is a form of non-verbal behavior. The patients generally agreed that the sessions had helped them to become more assertive and reveal more of their personal feelings. This experience challenges widespread belief that culturally and linguistically different people cannot interact therapeutically.

AUTHOR(S): Zunick, M.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Perceptions of Indian, Mexican, Negro and White Children Concerning the Development of Responsibility"

SOURCE: Perceptual and Motor Skills

VOL. 32(3) DATE 1971 (June)

PAGES 796-798 NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: To test the hypothesis that children's perceptions concerning the development of responsibility are independent of race.

SAMPLE: 564 sixth grade children: 102 Indian, 162 Mexican American, 148 Negro, 152 White. Approximately one half of the subjects were male and one half female.

METHOD: Children's Responsibility Inventory, Chi square analysis.

CONCLUSIONS: Null hypothesis supported, suggesting that perceptions concerning the development of responsibility are dependent upon ethnic background, although it was recognized that many relevant variables were not controlled. Results suggested considerable similarity between perceptions of children and mothers.